SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PROPOSED NEW PARTY. From the N. Y. World.

In declaring our belief that the movement for a ne # party cannot succeed, we would not be understood to belittle the strength and wide diffusion of the sentiment which its projectors aim to organize. The Republican party is full of dissatisfaction. It is divided in opinion, broken by feuds, disappointed in General Grant, and feels that it cannot much longer subsist on the dry husks of controversies which, settled in politics, have passed into history. The dissatisfaction is more likely to grow than abate; but it does not fur-

nish a promising basis for a new party. The proposed movement has this singularity-that the voters would all be drawn from one of the existing political parties and the principles from the other. But the proper basis of a new political organization would seem to be some opinion which neither of the other parties holds or to which neither of them attaches importance; and the membership would naturally consist of seceders from both. The movement now projected would not be so much a new party as a Republican bolt. This bolt is planned on the verdant expectation that the Democratic party will join it and make it a But Democrats feel no such dissatisfaction with their party as leads many Republicans to seek new political connections. The free trade doctrine which the new party proposes as its corner-stone has been steadily held by the Democratic party since General Jackson's first term. The fact that many Republicans have become proselytes to free trade is an excellent reason why they should join the Democratic party by and by when they get ready; but no sufficient reason for a new organization. The mountain did not come to Mahomet when he commanded, and so the self-possessed prophet thereupon did a very sensible thing in going to the mountain.

The new-party scheme, which has caused such a flutter in the Republican papers for the last ten days, is, in one respect, noteworthy and instructive. It has been dinned into everybody's ears, for a long time, that the Democratic party has no principles suited to the present condition of the country. Well! in the midst of this sing-song a new party comes to the birth, although it has not yet strength enough to bring forth. This new party, proceeding from the loins of the old Republican organization, aims to be the party of the future; to deal with none but living issues. But lo and behold, it borrows all its principles from the Democrats! From whence it appears that the Democratic party is so rich in pertinent, timely issues that it can furnish a first-rate outfit to a young and aspiring organization yet in embryo, which is not even hardened into the gristle of infancy, much less into the bones of manhood. Surely, Democratic principles have not fallen into dotage and decrepitude, when the newestborn, unborn, or aspiring to be born political come-outers can find nothing fresher or more full of promise than 'plants dug out of the Democratic nursery. The stir which this people that the principles of the Democrati party are not so antiquated and obsolete as the Republican journals are fond of representing.

The yearning for a new party is felt by leaders and prominent men, but not by the mass of converted voters. Citizens who do not wish to figure in public life, who care only for good government, and take no other part in politics than to cast a silent vote, will as readily pass directly over into the Democratic ranks as stop at some half-way house to save their pride. Indeed, they have no pride in the matter, but merely a sense of duty. With bustling politicians it is different. They wish to save appearances; to change sides without seeming to surrender. The manœuvring for a middle ground proceeds entirely from this class. The reason why they cannot succeed is, that their more obscure fellow-converts do not share their sensitiveness. A citizen who merely votes can protect himself, if he chooses, by the secreey of the ballot: but active politicians, who wish to make a figure, cannot change their party relations without publicity. They would rather be regarded as leaders of a new party than proselytes or captives in the ranks of the opposition. But as Democrats are confident of winning the quiet voters, they feel no anxiety about the would-

There is one glittering prize which dances like an ignis fatuus before the eyes of a few aspiring politicians, whom we warn not to be lured by it into deceitful hopes. It was thought by many Democrats, in 1868, that it would be a capital stroke of policy to run Chief Justice Chase as a Presidential candidate. The reasons by which such tactics were unsuccessfully recommended then, will have no pertinence in 1872. In 1868 there were widespread doubts whether the Democratic party would accept the results of the war. Those doubts were felt to be the chief obstacle to its success. It was accordingly thought by some Democrats, whose judgment was even then decisively overruled, that the nomination of Judge Chase would most effectually remove that distrust, and smooth the way to a Demoeratic triumph. We shall encounter no such misgivings in 1872. No Democrat will think of going outside of the party for a Presidential candidate. Acquiescence in emancipation and negro voting will be by that time universal. No extraordinary means will be thought requisite for allaying groundless fears. So we advise nobody to waste effort in getting up a new party under the misleading delusion that it may furnish a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who will make

things pleasant for his earliest supporters. We are of course gratified to witness the spread of sound revenue doctrines. Among the new converts we expect a great harvest of Democratic recruits when a little more time has been allowed for the crop to take root and ripen.

THE CASE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A telegram from London announces that a vindication of Marshal Bazaine will probably appear in the course of this week. Something of the kind is certainly needed, for the credit of the French army, and still more of the imperial cause which the Marshal upholds. The roice of the subordinate officers implicated in the surrender of Metz is almost unanimous in angry condemnation of Bazaine's conduct; the testimony of the newspaper correspondents points to him as a traitor, and the Provisional Government has ordered his arrest whenever he may be found on the territory of France. A staff officer of the surrendered army-one Col. de Valcourt-has recently made a critical

report of the siege, in which he distinctly charges the Marshal with treachery, and this report has been published under the sanction of the Government. Of course a document of this kind, when it accords so closely with the wishes of those official superiors from whom come promotion and other good gifts, is always to be taken with reserve. Without fully condemning the Marshal, therefore, until we have heard his defense, we shall content ourselves for the present with stating the case as it stands, so that we may the bet ter comprehend his story whenever he shall see fit to tell it.

The opinion of the subordinate officers is apparently very positive that there was no reason why the army of the Rhine should have been fastened up under the walls of Metz, and there was no time, until the horses were all dead of starvation or slaughtered for food, when a vigorous sally would not have released it. The last serious ongagement was on the 31st of August-the day before the Emperor's surrender-and according to the Prussian official statements the condition of the field was such at the close of the day that Bazaine by a bold night march might have effected a junction with MacMahon, and so prevented the disaster of the 1st of Septemor. That he failed to do this does not necessarily imply treachery; it is more probable that the Marshal lacked the supreme military virtues of decision and moral courage which enable a commander at critical moments to seize a great opportunity in the face of formidable dangers. But after the overthrow of the empire, the state of the case was different. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian was in Metz all through the siege, and his last letters which have just been received tell seme remarkable facts. "After Sedan and the fall of the empire," says this writer, "the news of which reached us on the 7th of September, it became evident to all that Marshal Bazaine refused to act on the aggressive. He would not compromise himself in any way—to play a "waiting game was his policy." He had between 180,000 and 200,000 men, and the besiegers were but slightly more numerous. He had abundance of ammunition of all kinds. He had horses and artillery. On all principles of military science it ought to bave been comparatively easy for him to cut through the investing lines and make his way to Paris, while the gates of the capital were still open. Of course, the loss would have been heavy, but the result would have been ample compensation. Yet the sorties which he made from time to time, when the clamor of the soldiers and citizens could no longer be resisted, were never earnest, and apparently were never meant to succeed. Officers who insisted upon vigorous fighting were imprisoned. Newspapers which talked of active

operations were suppressed. But if it was clear that Bazaine did not mean to cut his way out, it was equally clear that he did not mean to stand a long siege. No care whatever was taken of the stores. The commissaries petitioned again and again for a reduction of the rations, and only succeeded at last, according to Colonel de Valcourt, "by using actually violent language to the Marshal's face." During at least fifty of the seventy days' siege, officers were not only allowed to draw and use double rations in camp, but to live upon the provisions of the town besides. The horses of the cavalry and artillery received full rations to the very last; but this was not that they might be in good condition for a sortie, for as soon as forage new movement is making will convince many | became scarce they were killed and eaten. and distribution of the provisions in Metz, and at the time of the surrender, though luxuries were scarce, there was still a supply of food, nobody really knows how much. All this, it is true, does not prove treachery. But the escape from the charge of treachery is in a confession of incompetency—to which, indeed, we have heretofore been disposed to assign most of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the siege and the

In the meantime, Bazaine carried on negotiations with the Empress and the Imperialists, the exact history of which will perhaps never be fully divulged. A score of different versions have been published of the mission of Bourbaki to England, and the missions of Gen. Boyer to Versailles. It is unnecessary to know the particulars; it is enough that Bazaine continued to recognize the dynasty, and, though false to France, remained true to the man who had made him a Marshal. He never proclaimed the Republic; he never allowed the army or the citizens of Metz to know the names of the Provisional Government; he never anneunced any other authority as ruling in Paris except the purely military authority of General Trochu. At last he proposed to march his army out on parole not to fight against Prussia again during this war, and lead them into Paris there to "protect" the Legislative Chamber until it should establish a permanent government in place of the "mob" now controlling affairs. This proposal Bazaine himself acknowledges that he made, and it was not carried out only because Von Moltke would not consent to it. The provisions being nearly exhausted, the horses gone, and relief hopeless, he had then no alternative but surrender.

Now we think it will be difficult for any to read this story without the conviction that Bazaine fully expected, by keeping an army of 175,000 men intact and well fed while the Prussians overran the rest of the country, to find himself virtually dictator of the political situation. He probably calculated upon a radical uprising in Paris, and made little doubt that the Germans, rather than face the danger of republican infection, would allow him to intervene at the last moment, and restore the Empire. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine would be charged to the incompetency of the Government of the National Defense. What sort of "protection" would be held over the Chamber by the Imperial Marand the German Ganarals acting in concert, our readers can easily divine. The Prussian stratereaders gist was too wary to listen to the Marshal's proposal. He knew that whatever Bazaine might promise, it would be impossible to trust his men; and to suffer the army from Metz to set out for Paris would only be to swell the number of the franc-tireurs with deserters, who would drop from the ranks at every step, and to reinforce the garrison of Paris with thousands of well-armed troops. who would revolt from their commander as soon as they learned the purpose for which they had been sold. It was a fitting punishment for Bazaine's purpose that he should be forced at last into one of the most shameful capitulations recorded in history, and, instead of becoming the dictator of his country's, destinies should be the one of all Frenchmen-not even excepting Napoleon-whom France now most despises and hates.

REMEDIES FOR ABUSES IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The amendment to the Constitution of Michigan by which railroad tariffs for freight and passengers are made subject to legislative control, is one of many signs of popular

impatience in regard to the exercise of power | and that General Grant in his appointments by great corporations. Valuable privileges are | prefers his friends to his enemies. ght, and then are used disadvantageously to the people whose representatives have granted them. The local interests of a State are injured by business organizations which it has created; enterprises sanctioned under a belief that they are to operate beneficially, are so manipulated that they prejudice what their promoters professed to help. The general tendency of railroad management is to produce this result. Through traffic takes the precedence of local, and is carried on more advantageous terms, passengers pay less, relatively, for long routes than for short ones. Competing lines are bought up, and monopolies become masters of the cituation. These are some of the evils which the Michigan amendment is intended to correct; and they are evils from which almost every State suffers in a greater or less degree.

Whether local legislation may be relied upon to correct them is, however, a question to which experience does not furnish a very satisfactory answer. The Legislatures are far from immaculate. The lobby has become a power, which the money and patronage of railroad companies easily explain. They take possession, literally, of the members, and bribe them to enact any law which corporate convenience seems to require. The Erie has exemplified both the extent of this influence, and the uses to which it is applied, more shamelessly than any other corporation, but it is far from being alone in its infamy. Nor is our Legislature exinfamy. ceptional in its corruption. Harrisburg is not many degrees removed in rascality from Albany. The movement for a convention to amend the Pennsylvania Constitution derives most of its force from the audacity with which members of the Legislature sell their votes, and the power which corporations have thus acquired for purposes at variance with the public weal. Similar examples might be drawn from other States-all telling a tale well calculated to shake confidence in the efficacy of the means to be employed in Michigan to arrest the present tendencies in railroad management.

The universality of the grievances complained of, and the unsatisfactory results of reliance upon remedial action of a local character, are circumstances which suggest the desirableness of Federal legislation on the general railroad question. Railroad charges and management so directly affect the industrial and commercial interests of communities that rigid and honest super-vision is indispensable. Producers and consumers, East and West, have a common concern in the cost of transportation, in the extension of facilities, and in a management which realizes responsibility to the public, as well as the desire for profit on the part of stockholders. The drift of things is, however, altogether the other way. Railroad companies are the masters of the community instead of its servants. They stifle competition, disregard local wants, and by amalga-mation secure arbitrary control of the lead-ing avenues of trade and travel. Single railroads are but links in a vast chain; and a few combinations are rapidly acquiring a supremacy which bodes no good to the future of our internal commerce. A little arrangement among themselves will soon enable them to charge what they please, to run the lines as they please, and to set local protestations at defiance.

If an adequate remedy is ever to be ap-

plied, it must come from Congress. There are careful observers who profess to see in the istance the development will enable combined railroad companies to dictate Federal laws as effectually as Fisk, Jr., now dictates the course of Governor Hoffman and his party at Albany. But that stage has not been reached, and never will be if the country can be induced to exact timely interference to check the progress of railroad consolidation and monopoly, and to enforce conditious that are essential to the protection of public interests. The constitutional right of Congress this may have been doubtful so long as railroads were limited to the States under whose laws they were severally organized. But State boundaries are no longer respected in railroad construction or management, and State jurisdiction, therefore, no longer suffices to regulate the leading roads. The conflict of jurisdiction is in itself an evil, to be remedied if possible. And when a line runs through three States, and combined lines run across half the continent, there is a necessity for checks and guarantees which no one State can enforce. The authority by virtue of which Congress regulates the commerce of the lakes and navigable rivers, is alone equal to the proper regulation of the enormous traffic between the States over which railroad combinations now exercise almost unchecked control.

THE MUDDLE AMONG THE REPUBLI-CAN POLITICIANS.

From the N. Y. Heruld. When Napoleon set out in July for Berlin he little thought that he would "fetch up" in September at Sedan. So our self-conceited politicians, with their Napoleonic ideas, are always getting into trouble. Senator Sumner belongs to this class. On his present lecturing tour out West he has been "interviewed" by an expert reporter, and has availed himself of the opportunity to define his position in reference to General Grant. The Senator "has no doubt that General Grant is an honest man and administers the government the best that he knows how." "He has had the best chance conceivable to do great things, "but he don't know everything, and, unfor-tunately, he don't know that he don't know it. Now, Zach Taylor," continued the learned Senator, "was not a brilliant man or a statesman, but he knew it and surrounded himself by men who made up his deficiencies." Here. then, the old proverb will apply, "The fool thinketh himself a wise man, but the wise man knoweth himself to be a fool." This, as near as we can make it out, is Sumner's parallel between Grant and Taylor.

It further appears that Mr. Sumner is of the opinion that the St. Domingo annexation treaty, with numerous lots staked off along Samana Bay and marked "Cazeneau" and "Babcock" and "Baez," with one or two particularly large ones marked "Grant," "was a bad business;" that Minister Motley, intensely American and a first-rate diplomat, who, after the fashion of Caleb Cushing, wrote out his own instructions, has been removed on the Senator's account, for that General Grant's "personal feeling is very bitter in that direction." This, too, with Motley's eulogium on Grant embodied in Badeau's Life of the General, and when Secretary Fish jumped at the plan of Motley writing his own instructions. Worst of all evidently in Mr. Sumner's estimation, "Grant's administration seems to go too much by personal preferences." To aum up these views of the disappointed Sena-tor in plain terms, he thinks that General Grant is an honest man, but a fool; that he is doing the best he can, but is doing everything wreng; that he was up to his ears in the St. Domingo speculation; that Motley was recalled because his friend Sumner opposed and defeated the treaty in the Senate,

But what does all this amount to? It is but the ringing of the changes in the same old story which self-conceited, soured and disappointed politicians have raised against every President from Washington down. We do not remember that Mr. Sumner had any better opinion of Lincoln in the White House than he has of Grant, and, if we are not mistaken, he was completely taken in at first by Andy Johnson. The Senator's opinions, therefore, of General Grant are of little consequence, especially while "Motley is his only wear. But he takes a very shallow view of that St. Domingo treaty. What did it signify if a few speculators on the ground had staked off certain lots on Samana Bay, marking among them some for General Grant, if you please What did that bagatelle of an objection amount to when the treaty for some two millions of money would give us a tropical island worth forty North Pole Alaskas? Yet we know that Mr. Sumner warmly supported the Russian treaty, although numerous lobby birds shared at least the two hundred thousand over and above the seven millions in gold paid for Alaska.

Mr. Sumner, however, is not the only wise man of the East or of the West who has discovered that General Grant has no sense and is driving his administration and his party to the dogs. Senator Fenton, since the appointment of honest Tom Murphy as our Collector, is of the same mind as Sumner. We have seen, too, that according to our amiable poets of the Post nothing has gone right with General Grant since the appointment of General Sickles to Madrid. Nor have we forgotten the fearful rumpus raised among the Pennsylvania party wirepullers when the kind-hearted Mr. Borie was made Secretary of the Navy. They could not see that the President was in this appointment paying a neat compliment to the Presbyterian Church (Old School) and our American citizens of French descent-killing, you may say, two birds with one stone. As for Carl Schurz, of Missouri, he is of the go-shead school of George Francis Train, and loubtless thinks that if he is not President he ought to be, and that General Grant was too presuming in acting in his Missouri appointments upon his own judgment. Schurz, after his late services to the Democrats in Missouri, called the other day, it appears, to report progress at the White House, but General Grant was engaged. We infer that Schurz is more concerned about Grant than Grant is about Schurz. Ever since that tremendous retreat of Schurz at Chancellorsville we have thought that in tactics and strategy he is hardly equal to Grant.

Far ahead, however, of all these other Republican free shooters (Der Freischutz) is the bold, dashing, and slashing fellow of the Chicago Tribune. Convinced, by hook or by crook, that free soil, free speech, a free press and free men are dead issues, and that the time has come for free trade or revenue reform or cheap salt, or something of that sort, he has tried the experiment of moving the Republican party in this direction in a balloon (giving General Grant the cold shoulder), and starting at Chicago. In this enterprise John Wentworth, known as "Long John," standing six feet in his stockings, was brought out as an independent Republican candidate in the Chicago district; but as "Long John" came out short in the election the Tribune is tacking about to see how the land lies before heading again for "Cowes and a market." They do things on the inland seas and boundless prairies of the West on a grand style; fle off opera houses there; but the headquarters of the party in power are at Washington, and General Grant is the head of the party and the party newspapers, and the fussy party

politicians are the tail of the kite. Sixth and lastly, the captain of the ship must be recognized as captain by his crew or the ship will be apt to fall into the hands of the Kev West wreckers in attempting to run the Gulf Stream. When there are half a dozen or more would-be captains on board mutiny and confusion follow, and the ship may be easily boarded and captured by the enemy, or all hands with the sinking hulk may be turned adrift. These wrangling and clashing leaders and organs of the Republican party are in a fair way to bring the administration and themselves among the breakers. They would imitate the fool in the fable who killed the goose that laid his golden eggs; they would play their game of Andy Johnson with General Grant, forgetting that in the next Congress Grant, with his veto, will be master of the field. They forget, above all things, that General Grant saved the party in 1868, that he has saved it in 1870, in spite of its feuds and party squabbles, and is the only power that can save it in 1872 against the terrific flying artillery, "big Indians" and mitrailleuses of Tammany Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we begall who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary:

Miss Adele Picot, President...No. 906 Spruce street. Miss E. Brazier.
Miss A. LaRoche.
Miss E. R. Perrot.
Madame Z. Jollivet.
Mrs. E. Salles. .611 South Tenth .1340 Pine .1309 Horstman 224 South Ninth 212 South Ninth 214 South Ninth 223 South Ninth 231 South Ninth Mrs. Bezard Madame Romain Monestier Miss M. Aue..... 1736 Sansom Mrs. McGrady..... Miss Annie Nevins. .912 Spruce .927 Pine Miss E. Lejambre Misses Laval....... Miss Lizzie Parker. 708 Pine 1442 N. Twelfth Mrs. S. Fuguet...... Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson. Mrs. E. Martine. Mrs. McCauley. Mrs. E. W. Smith. 1946 Spruce 611 South Tenth Mrs. E. W. Smith
Mrs. E. Feron
Mrs. D'Invilliers .1204 Walnut .1110 Lombard Mrs. Paul Girard. Mrs. D. Morat....

Madue Frassoni. 229 North Broad

Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs.
D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche.
The ladies have concluded to meet on Taesday
morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame
Jacob's No. 935 Spruce street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 80 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting testh with-out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas, 11 172 SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease falls
to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest
cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days
affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely falls
to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious.
It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country,
gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the toriured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Crnelty to Animals will be held at HORT (CULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of Novem-RAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.. No raffin 7. President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY. EXECUTIVE COMMITTES, Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Hon. Daulei M. Fox, Gev. G. H. Crosman, 11 18 fmw10t

THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS A drunkard having fallen down staits, he re-pelled all offers to pick him up with;—'Now, you jes lemme 'ione. Wan no slobberin' round me. I illus come down stair that way." There are various sairs come down star that way. There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOUK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him.

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILAPELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock s'ands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst. W. L. GILROY,

BOY STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS

given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER.

Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada. THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 823 BAINBRIDGE (late Shippen) Street. Exercises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. The public cordially invited. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Money, etc., earnestly so

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

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THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of periume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 I tuths? and agreeable fragrance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in a cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR + BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. A MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS

named in an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Market Bank, to be located in the city of Philedelphia," will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 8, when the subscription books will be opened and other measures taken to complete the organization. plete the organization. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLEN did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to in-jure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the

Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf] NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwe dth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to in-

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

DIVIDENDS, ETC. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. THOMAS T. FIETH,

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 10 16 SWI

Treasurer.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON. FURRIER,

No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET. RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES. CANADA MINK SABLES. FINE ROYAL ERMINE, BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA. BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN.

GRESE, SEAL, SQUIRREL, And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished I the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY !- LE GANT MEFF. SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS! LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

LADIES' FUR SACQUES

In Astrakhan,

Caraculia and Persianne. With Muffs and Boas to Match.

AT AGNEW & ENGLISH'S. No. 839 CHESNUT STREET

A Magnificent Assortment

AND No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

French Seal,

PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright.

BAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and GOULD & FISCHER. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St. WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos. With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metsi Frame Action, etc., which are matchiess in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

> CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREROOMS.

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

> FOR SALE. FOR SALE

WASHINGTON BUILDING.

THIRD BELOW WALNUT.

50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,

CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT

Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,

OR FOR AN

Artisan Building.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy.

FOX & BURKART, 11 16 St. No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 1215 RACE Street; 12 rooms, two baths; all modern convediences; new tin roof; lot 20x100.

RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 South FOURTH Street.

TO RENT. TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 729 CHESNUT

Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12

WHISKY, WINE, ET Q.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY Orp

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

OF PHILADELPHIA. This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all

encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given. By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to

the Cemetery and return, free of charge. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas. MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET. -Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, fibrary, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe pre-vious to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed an shipped free of

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, LILIES, JONQUILS, and other nower roots for out and indoor decoration. Now is the time to plant.

HENRY A. DREER,

11 19 swast No. 714 CHESNUT Street.